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interpretation, it is interesting to note the constant use the author makes of it—a rather ungrateful proceeding on his part we think.

A. B. WOLFE.

*Oberlin College.*

*Child Problems.* By GEORGE B. MANGOLD, Associate Director, St. Louis School of Social Economy. Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. Pp. 381. \$1.25.)

The author's purpose is to give "a general view of the principal social child problems of to-day," adapted to "the use of the student engaged in college or university work, and also to the general reader who wishes to cultivate this important field of social endeavor." The text of the whole is society's obligation to provide children with the opportunities necessary for social and economic efficiency. As the principal problems encountered in meeting that obligation, Dr. Mangold treats of infant and child mortality, recent aspects of educational reform, child labor, the delinquent child, and the dependent and neglected child. Playground and school are both considered as essential factors in educational reform. All the topics are presented entirely with reference to the United States.

The book makes no fresh contribution either to information or insight in its field, being an extremely condensed summary of established facts and principles, presented in text book manner. Its service consists in reviewing this whole series of questions within brief compass, thus affording students a plan for the study of much scattered material and a reminder of the many-sidedness of the whole social child problem. A selected classified bibliography adds to its usefulness for this purpose. The student rather than the general reader will find the book adapted to his use; sought by the latter, or thrust upon him, as an introduction to its field, it will gratify an active curiosity but is less likely to awaken interest.

Desirable as such a survey may be, it is unfortunate that it should be published so little in advance of several significant reports. The federal census of 1910, the reports of the Immigration Commission and the Commission on the Employment of Women and Children in the United States, and the volumes of the Russell Sage Foundation on *Juvenile Delinquency* should afford much added knowledge of conditions underlying these problems and

of experience in their attempted solution. Dr. Mangold's survey is likely to need revision in a comparatively short time if it is to remain what it is at present, a fair summary of the best available material on the topics treated.

EMILIE L. WELLS.

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*Vocations for the Trained Woman: Opportunities other than Teaching.* Introductory Papers, edited by AGNES F. PERKINS. (Boston: Women's Educational and Industrial Union. 1910. Pp. vi, 296.)

Miss Perkins of Wellesley College, has brought together a collection of papers by specialists setting forth the type of work required, the type of ability which argues success, the training necessary, the salaries usually paid, and the outlook in the professions or business other than teaching, for the trained woman. These articles present evidence in support of conclusions, notably "Women as Farmers," by K. C. Livermore, and "College Girls in Department Stores," by Gertrude L. Marvin. Of service is the setting forth of opportunities in social and economic service classified under "Civic" and "Social" service. The sections devoted to Domestic Science and Arts present distinctly "a number of business occupations that are both remunerative and satisfying to the individual." The "Special Forms of Teaching" suggests opportunities for a combination of social work and teaching which are very much in demand. This volume is to be followed by studies in agriculture and other lines by fellows of the Research Department.

### Insurance and Pensions

*Workingmen's Insurance in Europe.* By LEE K. FRANKEL and MILES M. DAWSON, With the Coöperation of LOUIS I. DUBLIN. Russell Sage Foundation. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1910. Pp. xviii, 477. \$2.50.)

Nowhere with such brevity of detail can one inform himself upon this topic as in this admirable volume. The main purpose of the study is to show the various methods of operation in the different European countries for the protection of laborers and their dependents from the financial consequences of such misfortunes as: